SICILIAN BRIGANDS OF A FAST and PASSING TYPE.

brigand has disappeared and the present outlaws are no longer highwaymen but common criminals, who live in hiding and successfully evade capture by making themselves useful to certain great land owners, who in return protect them from "I shall wait," said Mulone and returned to the hiling said Mulone and returned to the hills. the police. Now and again there is an to the hills.

Meanwhile the Mayor of Canicatti had isolated attempt at a return to the old traditions of brigandage and a man of an adventurous life, disappointed in love and unjustly persecuted by the police, will retire to the hills, waylay his enemies one has and he followed them there.

Meanwhile the Mayor of Canicatti had fled in terror, and the priest followed his example. Mulone still waited. Then his wife and her lover fled too. Mulone heard that they had gone to America and he followed them there. by one and shoot them in cold blood and baffle the attempts of the police, aided by THE FALLING BIRTH RATE. troops, to capture him.

Such cases are rare. Still within the last five years there were two famous Sicilian brigands whose names became household words throughout the island. Their careers in outlawry were short. One garding New York city, the chief clerk of of them. Turiddu Failla Mulone, has disappeared and is supposed to be safe in an extraordinary decline in the birth rate America; the other, Giuseppe Salamone, has fallen into the hands of the police and is awaiting trial.

cases when a capture is effected it is generally the result of chance. That was pire 1.1 and in Italy 1.1. the case with Salamone. One day the brigand happened to be wandering alone about the country when he chanced to meet two carbineers who he thought way they would never have captured Besides, luck was against him, as he had almost succeeded in outdistancing his pursuers, when he stumbled and fell. When the two carbineers caught him he said: "I am Salamone, A brigand never falls when running from the police unless he is shot dead." So ended Salamone's career.

Giuseppe Salamone is a native of Barrafranca, the son of a small farmer who died when the brigand was a boy. He left school and learned the trade of shoemaker and with his small earnings obliged to leave his native village for a obliged to leave his native village for a here of foreign parents, were only 79 in month to seek work elsewhere and on his every 1,000." return he discovered that the girl he

Mayor, but Giordano was a powerful per cent. rival, and without giving Salamone time to mature his plans of vengeance he had him arrested on suspicion of having waylaid and assaulted three fishermen and stealing all the money they possessed, suborned witnesses and had him tried and convicted. Salamone was sentenced to hard labor. He served his term-ten years-during which the boy became a man, and every day he spent in prison he renewed the oath to kill Giordano. One day when he had all mother was dying and she wished to see her son and bless him before she died. This letter was not authenticated by the Mayor, so the governor returned it to live in the open as much as possible. Accord-Barrafranca for the necessary signature. ingly with his wife he went to Canada and Giordano was still Mayor there and he in his native town, St. Prosper, Chamletter to the prison, hence Salamone, who should have been released on September 8, 1904, left prison only on the 19th. He hastened home and found his mother dead. A few days later while Giordano was returning home Salamone shot him dead, and he became a brigand.

Vasapolli and a lawyer of Barrafranca named Bonfirraro, all political enemies of the Mayor, on suspicion of complicity. Salamone meanwhile successfully evaded all attempts to capture him, killed several of his enemies, levied blackmail on all to the St. Prosper sawmill, where he himself the friends of Giordano and gradually acquired the reputation of a first class brigand. He even wrote his memoirs and had them published in the Giornale of Sicilia.

His chief boast was that he never op-pressed the weak and that he never killed policeman, although very often parties a ponceman, although very often parties of soldiers who were pursuing him passed within range of his rifle. That Salamone was popular is proved by the fact that when he was arrested he had over \$198 in his possession which the police ascerained he had not stolen but which had een given to him by land owners of the

neighborhood. Salamone and his supposed accom-plices, the two priests and the lawyer, were tried at Perugia for the murder of Giordano. They were all acquitted and in the course of the trial Salamone conin the course of the trial Salamone con-vinced the jury that his first conviction was a real miscarriage of justice. Sala-mone is now only 33 years old. He is guarded night and day by a special tescort of twelve carbineers and still kept in prison waiting to be tried for the crimes he committed while he was a brigand. There is nobody in Sicily who does not consider Salamone a hero and a martyr. consider Salamone a hero and a martyr, and Peppino, as he is affectionately called, and Peppino, as he is affectionately called, may pass invo history not only as a cele-brated brigand but also as a poet. He is now engaged in giving the finishing touches to his autobiography written in verse. Lieut. Petrosino, the Palermo police now say, was killed by a friend of the other brigand, Mulone, who suspected that the visit of Callenietts undertaken. that the visit to Caltanisetta undertaken by Petrosino on the day he was murdered Salamone, and he too is considered a hero
So far he has been able to get within rife Salamone, and he too is considered a hero and a martyr in Sicily. Mulone was originally a cowherd from Canicatti in

and a martyr in Sicily. Mulone was originally a cowherd from Canicatti in the province of Girgenti. He spent his days on the hills and only went down to his native village on Sundays.

One day he felt in love with a peasant girl named Rosa and decided to marry her, but unfortunately the marriage had to be delayed for a couple of months, as Mulone had stolen some hay for his cows and he was arrested and sentenced to

TWO PICTURESQUE OUTLAWS three months imprisonment. After he had served his time he returned to Canicatti and hastened the preparations for the marriage in the municipality first and in church afterward. The day Mulone married, when he was taking the First, Mulone, Who Started a Career of Crime When His Wife Deserted Him, Thought New to Be in America—The Other, Salamone, New Under Arrest.

Falermo, May 16—Every criminal in Sicily who evades capture by the police is called a brigand, but as brigandage is supposed to have been stamped out by the Italian Government the term

Mulone married, when he was taking the bride home late in the evening, he was stopped by three policemen, who insisted that he should accompany them to the station and explain why he, a criminal just released from prison, was out in the evening. Mulone explained that it was his marriage day and that he was returning home. He begged to be allowed to go on but the policemen insisted that he should accompany them.

Then Mulone attacked the three men. injured two and would have killed the third had not a reenforcement arrived on the scene and overpowered him.

by the Italian Government the term brigand has been supplanted by a new word, "latitante." or hider. As a matter of fact, however, brigandage still exists in Sicily, weakened and diminished but not overcome, and so long as the Mafia rules in the cities and towns brigandage will continue to flourish over the country. It could not be otherwise, as the Mafia and brigandage are closely connected by a bond of common interest. In years

In third two and would have kined the third had not a reenforcement arrived on the scene and overpowered him. The bride fainted, while her husband was conveyed manacled to prison. Mean-while two or three montha passed and mulone hoped against hope to be soon released and return to his wife. One day he was told that his wife, tired of waiting, had run away and was living with a shoemaker. Mulone was furious. He escaped from prison and returned to the hills, his one object being to kill his faithless wife and her lover.

Mean would nave kined the third had not a reenforcement arrived on the scene and overpowered him. The bride fainted, while her husband was conveyed manacled to prison. Mean-while two or three montha passed and mulone hoped against hope to be soon released and return to his wife. One day he was told that his wife, tired of waiting, had run away and was living with a shoemaker. Mulone was furious. He escaped from prison and returned to prison.

by a bond of common interest. In years gone by the Sicilian brigands held up the carriages of the rich, took prisoners and held them for ransom, protected the weak and oppressed the rich and powerful nobles. To-day the classical type of brigand has disappeared and the present

Decline in This Country in the Last Century and Its Causes.

Contrary to the recent optimistic statistics of Commissioner Darlington rethe Census Bureau, W. S. Rossiter, reports during the last century.

At the census nearest to 1900 the ratio of children to each woman 16 years of The brigands captured by the police age and over was a scant one, instead of are comparatively few, and in the rare two in 1790. In Great Britain the ratio was one, in France .8, in the German Em-

"Since the United States, although aided by large numbers of immigrants from all parts of the world, is now maintaining a ratio of children to females 16 had recognized him. As a matter of fact | years of age and over practically the same they had not, and if instead of running as that shown by those of the leading away from them he had just gone on his nations of Europe," he says, "it is clear that population conditions in the republic are tending to become more like those in other civilized countries.

"The proportion shown for five of the New England States and for New York is the same, or nearly the same as the lowand I won't offer any resistance, because est Eutopean ratio, that of France. This I realize that I am no longer a brigand. is due to various causes, such as the tendency of population toward the city from dency of population toward the city from the country, the gradual adoption of apart-ments_as homes, the more exhausting struggle for existence in large cities, &c. "One-half of the white population of the country is composed either of foreign born persons or the native born children of foreign persons. This class of citizens

of foreign parents. This class of citizens is found almost entirely in the New England States and the middle West, the South supported his widowed mother. When Salamone was 16 years old he fell in love with a village girl named Stella foreign population formed in 1900 more Bonincontro, an orphan who lived with her old grandmother. One day he was obliged to leave his native village for a bare of foreign parents were only 79 in large of the salar of the whole white population, or 518 in every 1,000. In the Southern States foreign citizens, or children born large of foreign parents were only 79 in

In the early days, says the Post-Graduloved had been seduced by the Mayor, Signor Giordano, a wealthy and powerful land owner.

Salamone's first thought was to kill the than 6 per cent. and the Dutch only 2 cent. There is little difference in the There is little d population of the sexes. In 1790 the male population was 50.9 per cent. and the female 49.1 per cent. The figures in 1900 were 50.2 per cent. male and 49.8 per cent.

BUILT HIS OWN HOUSE. Even Felled the Trees and Sawed the Logs -Recovered Health.

From the Boston Globe When Wilbrod Mongrain of 27 Sarah avenue, Lowell, moves into his new home he will have the satisfying distinction but served his term a letter was sent of living in a house built by himself of from his family at Barrafranca to the lumber felled by himself in woods several governor of the prison petitioning to hundred miles away. He believes that anticipate Salamone's release, as his old ever a taxpayer came honestly by his real estate he is the man. Two years ago when Mr. Mongrain was

broken in health and spirits and his life

was despaired of his doctor advised him to

purposely delayed sending back the plain county, Province of Quebec, he began to seek relief in the bracing air of the Canadian countryside. He was told by his physicians that to continue working in Lowell meant a lingering but sure death and that life in the woods was his only hope. The bracing air and the change of environment soon had effect. On arriving in his native place he set about building a The police arrested two priests named camp in the woods. He felled trees of spruce and pine until he had enough to build him a log cabin. Later the idea came to mind to build himself a home in Lowell with the logs he had shaped for his woodland camp, and when his health returned ne took down the cabin and hauled the logs

sawed them into lumber and had it shipped to Lowell. When the material was being shipped Mr. Mongrain actually helped load it on the cars, and when he returned to Lowell last fall the open air habit had so gripped him that he resolved to build the house

himself. He says he feels twenty years younger than when he left Lowell two years ago. He is in excellent health and is justly proud

of the work he has done. HUNTING WILD CATTLE. North Carolina Herd That Became

Troublesome and Had to Be Killed.

From the Fayetteville Observer. For the last several days a hunt for wild cattle has been in progress within ten miles of Fayetteville. A number of years ago Major J. B. Broadfoot turned several cows loose on a stretch of land he owns between Carver's Creek and Cross Creek.

There they have been ever since, multiplying and growing wilder with each generation, until now the herd numbers fully a hundred, all wild as zebras. These animals ranged for a distance of seven miles between two creeks and along their banks ten or

Finding it almost impossible to catch any of them pd hearing that certain parties were hunting them with rifles, Major Broadfoot decided to take a hand in the matter himself and enlisted the services of J. A. Ratcliffe, a crack rifle shot. So for the last several days, accompanied by a pilot, a man in the neighborhood, who knows the wild ould lead to the discovery and arrest in the neighborhood, who knows the wild the brigand in America. Mulone's cattle and their range, Mr. Ratcliffe has been

> range of six of the animals and he has brought them all to the ground. One of them, a great bull, after being shot twice, For it's of the thinnest stuff, made a dash for Mr. Ratcliffe, and it took Only just a paper bluff.
> three more bullets in the head before the And to lose your nerve there's not the slightest animal dropped at the hunter's feet. The pilot, Sam Elliott, estimates the number of these wild animals at 100, having himself From the back of Destiny, seen as many as seventy-five different And the trick will always win the loud applause.

POEMS WORTH READING.

In the Tuileries Gardens. Here, where the merry children play. Where fountains plash, and each wind blows A world of shadows comes and goes:

Wan, wistful wraiths of queens and kings, Who paced these gardens in the years Before strange, dark and dreadful things Had turned their laughter into tears.

wonder in the alleys sweet Where mirth and sunshine bide to bless, If once again these ghosts repeat

The litany of loneliness CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Bitter-Sweet of 6 A. M. When the sun is early comin' And the mud wasp starts to hummin Then a kid 'd like to sleep:

When he rolls aroun' the bed; Burrowin' beneath the pillows Then the files buzz 'roun' his head. But it's always aggravatin'-For there comes a gentle tap: "George! Get up! George! Come to breakfast, George!"

Then you holler "Yessum!" quickly. comin' right away But the sleep webs gather thickly And in bed you're sure to stay. And the next thing you are dreamin Of the woodlands green and cool Where the sliver trout are gleam! In the deepest medder pool

Just breaks up that mornin' nap!

Then it's always aggravatin'-For there sounds a mighty rap: "George! Breakfast is gettin cold! George! Come down! Do come down! George!" Just breaks up your mornin' nap "Yessum! Yessum! I'm a-comin!" And you tumble 'roun' in bed;

Still that mud wasp keeps a hummin In his mud house overhead. And the sun man's red face peepin' Through the cracked and papered glass Laughs to find you still a sleepin the minutes swiftly pass. And it's awful aggravation When you hear (no gentle tap) Come down this minute! Don't let me tell you again! Do you he a-r?" Just breaks up your mornin' nap!

VICTOR A. HERMANN. Those Picture Puzzles. Oh, curfew shall not ring to-night, Unless we find the plece

That fits up in the belfry high; Let not our efforts cease There's Mary calling cattle home Across the sands of Dee; In all these pieces, which are sands.

Which cows, and which are she We have but part of Bonsparts, The skeleton at that! We cannot find his sword and boots,

His forelock and his hat. Great Washington about to start Seems wholly at a loss, Because, you see, there is as yet No Delaware to cross.

Dupre's balloon should now ascend The sky was done at no But while we have the bal all right, We cannot find the loon.

A goose girl, once a humble maid, To the four hundred (pieces) Belongs since she was sawed. BLANCHE ELEABETH WADE.

The Spinners. The shimmering leafage of a vanished day Enwraps the silkworm in its cocoon gray: So 'round life's twilight memory hath spun A tissue rainbowed by the morning sun. ADA FOSTER MURRAY

Joy Riders, All.

From the Washington Star. This earth pursues a rapid pace;
The figures that define
The speed with which it makes the race
Round the celestial line
That marks its course are far too great
For plain arithmetic. And no policeman lies in wait
To play a heartless trick.

It has no need of gasolene, No number it displays; No number it displays:
It travels swiftly, yet serenc,
Secure against delays.
Yet, as the milky way gleams out,
You find you cannot rid
Your mind of one o'erwhelming dou
Supposing we should skid!

Artiul Young Barney Kehoe. From the Catholic Standard and Times. Will ye be for the Gap o' Dunloe,

Will ye be for the Gap o' Dunloe,
I dunno?
Ohi I'm glad o' that same!
All the tourists think shame
To be missin' the Gap o' Dunloe—
They do so.
Now then whishper! Mayhap
When ye come on the Gap
Ye'll be seein' a lass
On this side o' the pass
That'll ax for the toil.
She's a dacint good soul.
Though the eyes of her twinkle so droll,
Well, ye'll pay her the tax
An' ye'll wink an' ye'll ax:
Would ye marry young Barney Kehoe!"—
'Tis a bit of a joke
That the folk love to poke
At the lass o' the Gap o' Dunloe.

An' it's where whin ye've done wid Dunloe

An'it's where whin ye've done wid Dunloe

Ye'll be wise to come back
By this very same thrack.
Fur there's little that's back o' Dunloe—
There is so.
Sure, the hills are so bare
There's no scenery there There's no scenery there When she made her reply
To the wink o' yer eye
An' yer joke at the Gap o' Dunloe—
Is to who may I be'
Ye'll nnd me, d'ye see.
If ye'll ax for young Barney Kehoe.

Bedding Time. From the Denver Republican

The passing shower has cleared away.
The clouds are edged with red:
The lake has mirrored, ray for ray.
The glories overhead:
The sagebrush glistens with the damp.
The plains are vast, sublime.
When the sheep are turning back to camp.
At bedding time

The fire is glistening on the range,
One hears the collie's bark;
The wolf call, distant, weird and strange,
Comes shrilling through the dark;
Upon you distant sun touched mound
The purpling shadows climb,
When the sheep turn to the camping ground At bedding time. ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

The Suffrage Stamp.

Mere Man may tremble in his boots And know his hour is done, For every day brings fresher proof Of his decilning sun.

The women now are on the march. He hears their distant tramp. And as the latest sign of all There comes the suffrage stamp

Now when a billet doug he writes Unto his turtle dove. And covers nineteen pages close To tell her of his love Will it not prove a shock to him, His ardor hot to damp. When on the answer which she sends

He spies a suffrage stamp!

Now when his spouse a letter writes Requesting wads of cash He will no longer put her off Nor make excuses rash: Within his troubled camp, But send a check when on her note

MCLANDBURGH WILSON. In the Ring.

When you're in Life's sawdust ring. Doing stunts like everything (And that s all it is, whatever way you view it), When the merry clown called Chance Thrusts the hoop of Circumstance

cause. It's as easy as can be,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A discussion having arisen as to the year when A discussion having arisen as to the year when the United States Government first used its present seal, will you kindly give me some information on that subject, particularly as to the year when first used, who designed and engraved it, and (as is asserted) if the design was taken from that of the Society of the Cincinnati?

ALFRED W. LAWTON.

The emblem of the Cincinnati may be omitted from consideration except in so far as it uses the eagle, a stock design dating back to the Roman republic. Its other elements, in addition to Cininnatus on obverse and reverse, are the rising sun, a city with gates open and ships coming into port, and joined hands supporting a heart. The Great Seal of the United States, of which only the obverse was ever cut, was adopted by act of June 20, 1782. A seal in accordance with this act was soon after cut in brass, and the earliest known impression therefrom is on a commis-sion dated September 16, 1782, giving Gen. Washington full power to negotiate exchanges of prisoners. There is no record of the cutting of this seal and it is impossible to say by whom cut, but t was probably done in Philadelphia. In this seal the eagle was slim and very sketchily drawn, the shield long and narrow and with a straight upper line, the olive branch without fruits, the border foliated. It remained in use for fifty-nine

In 1841, when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, the seal was recut. This was slightly smaller than that which it replaced, the eagle was broader and drawn with more detail, the shield nearly as broad as long and with two inward curves upon the upper edge, the olive branch with five fruits, six arrows in the cluster despite the provision of the act that there should be thirteen, the border milled with circles.

The seal now in use was cut in 1885 when Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was Secretary of State. nore nearly resembles the original seal, its shield has the straight upper line, the arrows number district of Columbia, R. E. Mattingly; thirteen and there are thirteen fruits on the olive Hawaii, E. M. Watson; New Mexico, Sumbranch. For the first time this seal shows the effort, a very successful one, to combine with the neraldic displayed eagle the portraiture of the

American eagle.

The history of the seal is recorded in the jour nais of Congress from the resolution of July 4 776, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, "that Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to prepare a device or a seal of the United States of North America." steps will be distinguished by capital letters. A. The committee reported August 10, 1776.

very ornate design, but it was not received with favor. B. A new committee was appointed March 25, 1779, and reported May 10; the report was sent to a new committee. C. In 1782 William Barton submitted a design.

D. Simultaneously Barton submitted an alternative design. E. Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Con-gress, submitted a design. F. Barton presented a design improving upon

G. The act finally adopting the seal, June 20,

To trace out the history of the seal through these several steps it will be necessary to list the several elements which enter into the seal. Obverse. The eagle, the shield of vertical stripes surmounted by a plain blue field, undle of arrows, the palm or olive branch, of thirteen stars bursting through the clouded

Reverse. The frustum of a stone pyramid, the delta eye in glory, the two mottoes "Annuit Coep-tis" and "Novus Ordo Seclorum." 1. The eagle. This first appears inconspic usly in C and D; it assumes in E and F approxi

mately its final importance.

2. The stripes. First in B, the stripes placed diagonally; in C and D placed horizontally; in E they form a chevron with the point up; in F they become at last vertical. The device is plainly derived from the national ensign; the fluctuation in their early appearance must be assumed to be positive proof that there was no idea of copying the Washington coat of arms; in further disproof mention should be made of the fact that no sea design made use of the stars in the blue field of the shield which is an essential feature of the

Washington device.

3. The arrows. In E and F. The olive branch. In E and F. 5. The motto. This was first on the obverse of A, then reappears in E and F. 6. The constellation. First in B, then in C and D, thirteen stars as a border of the shield, next in E and F in the present form.

D, continued in E and not discussed in F, which dealt only with the obverse. 8. The delta eye in glory. In the obverse of A, in the reverse of C and D, an eye in glory omitting the delta, in E and F the delta restored.

9 and 10. The two mottoes. These first appear in E and are not discussed in F. The history of the seal is presented fully in an able monograph by Galllard Hunt, which was | published by the Department of State in 1892 in

Is there any reliable record of a gun called the Swamp Angel, used in the siege of Charleston, S. C., during the civil war, throwing a shot eight miles? It is said that the gun was located eight miles from Charleston and threw shots into the city. What was the extreme range of the best artillery at that time? The redoubt in which the Swamp Angel was mounted was built in 1863 upon a morass of black mud between James and Morris Islands in Charleston harbor. The mud was 16 feet deep and of a particularly oozy nature. The difficulty of the work gave color to the war time story of the subaltern of engineers who put in a requisi-tion to Gen. Gillmore for the detail of "a file of men twenty feet tall to construct emplacements in sixteen feet of mud." Commonly believed true of the siege of Charleston, this tale dates back to the wars in Flanders where the troops swore so fam ously. The redoubt, built wholly of bags of sand, was placed on a platform of heavy timbers. To form the gun emplacement stout piles were driven through the mud into the underlying hard pan. and upon this foundation the gun platform was constructed. The gun was a 200 pounder rifled Parrott. The distance of the gun from Charleston was five miles, not eight. This was the long est range which had ever been attained by artilery tire, and to reach the city the Swamp Angel had to be laid at an elevation of 35 degrees. of its projectiles found its way to the historic Michael's Church and shattered the table of breaking them all except the sixth and seventh.

Please tell me where, by whom and in what ear the printing press was first invented, also political organization.

J. J. D. To not a single one of these categorical and interesting questions is it possible to return as answer. Our earliest knowledge of the pres rests upon a German engraving of about 1520 picturing a lever press capable of printing two folio pages. The press, whether operated by lever or screw, had preceded the invention of movable type and had long been used in block The first improvement archetypal press was made about 1620 by Blauw of Amsterdam and with a few modifications answered all needs for nearly a century and half. The first American improvements in presses were the Columbian press, invented by George Clymer of Philadelphia in 1817, and the Washington press, invented by Samuel Rust in 1829. The first power presses in America were made by Daniel Treadwell of Boston in 1822, a steam machine used by the American Bible Socicty and a similar press used by the American Tract Society, which was operated by mule power.

Your answer to the correspondent who wanted to know why 1900 was not a leap year will not be satisfactory, as he desires to know (I think why leap years are ever interrupted, not by what formulæ he can tell what 'they are. The explanation is that the tropical year is not exactly 3654 days long but about 1114 minutes less, which in 128 years makes just one day too much. The simplest way would be to drop a day every 128 years, but Pope Gregory XIII.'s astronomers by a foolish desire for symmetry left out three days in 400 years, which is (12823=384-400) sixteen years too long. Hence our calendar is not yet perfect, as it will be a day in excess in 8,200 years.

Is the word "right" correctly used in the sentence "if the money is in the safe the Magistrate had a right to be here and hand it over"! Is "had a right to" in any way a synonym of "ought" or "should"?

J. G. HAM. Certainly not in cultured speech. The locution has been classed among the American collo-quialisms, but, as so often is the case, it is found in provincial English dialect. The use among the uneducated here and in the west of England argues a respectable antiquity for the term.

What is the specific name of the paved space in front of London houses which forms such a dismai hole for the lighting of basement windows: EXPLORER. Area, just as in New York the rudimentary front yard bears the same Latin dignity. On the street in each city the word in careless speech nost commonly appears as "airy."

Please to tell whether the quotation. "Angels fear, where fools dare to tread" or "Fools tread where angels fear to follow" is correct.

RUDOLPE. Pope wrote ("Essay on Criticism," "For fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

A. M. L. made inquiry as to rewards of scholar-ships of Columbia College. Might I ask A. M. L. where these engraved rewards can be seen, the engraver thereof being my great-grand-father! H. B. ROLLINSON.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The committee on platform and resolutions which framed the platform adopted by the Democratio national convention at Denver in July last was as follows: Alabama, H. L. Martin; Arkansas, J. P. Clarke; California, I. B. Dockweiler; Colorado, ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut. Thomas F. Noone: Delaware, Saulsbury; Florida, Frank L. Majors; Georgia, A. H. Cox; Idaho, ex-Alshuler: Indiana, John E. Lamb; Iowa Jerry B. Sullivan; Kansas, W. A. Harris; Kentucky, ex-Gov. J. C. W. Beckham; Louisiana, M. T. Goody; Maine, Frederick W. Knowlton; Maryland, Austin L. Crothers Massachusetts, George Fred Williams Michigan, Francis O. Gaffery: Minnesota Martin O'Brien; Mississippi, E. F. Noel; Missouri, Senator William J. Stone; Montana, T. J. Walsh; Nebraska, F. W. Brown Nevada, Senator Francis G. Newlands; New Hampshire, Eugene E. Reed; New Jersey, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr.; New York, Alton B. Parker; North Carolina Senator F. M. Simmone; North Dakota, John Burke; Ohio, E. M. Gruber; Oklahoma, Gov. Charles N. Haskell; Oregon, R. B. Purnan; Pennsylvania, William Whistler; Rhode Island, Frank E. Fitzsimmons; South Carolina, Wille Jones.; South Dakota, ex-Senator Richard F. Pettigrew; Tennessee, James B. Frazier; Texas, M. M. Brooks; Utah, W. H. King; Vermont, Elisha May; Virginia, Senator John W. Daniel; Washington, A. R. Whitlow; West Virginia, W. R. Thompson, Wisconsin, C. H. Weisse Wyoming, George T. Peck; Alaska, Lewis A. Williams: Arizona, George H. Stoneman mers Burkhart, and Porto Rico, D. M. Field.

The Taxpayers News is one of the first political periodicals to be issued in the New York city campaign of 1909. It is anti-McClellan, anti-Metz and anti-Democratic all along the line and yet its slogan is: Our policy is non-political, non-partisan and we aim to be the watchdog of the public pocketbook."

It is promised that as the campaign progresses scores of these political periodicals are to spring up. Few know whence come the funds to finance these journals. This is usually one of the profound secrets of a city campaign. In time, when the cam-paign becomes hottest, the various campaign committees of the political organizations subscribe generously to these political journals, copies of which are mailed to all registered voters.

In every campaign in New York-city State or national—the Yiddish newspapers published in the densely populated districts of the East Side of the metropolis have to be taken into account. These newspapers are daily read by hundreds of thousands and wield a vast influence. To this day regiments of these East Side voters believe that Roosevelt's name is spelled Rosenvelt and that the ex-President is of

This belief dates from the Gubernatorial campaign of 1898, when Roosevelt ran against Augustus Van Wyck. It was in that campaign that a representative of the Republican State committee placarded the East Side with posters reading: "For Governor, T. Rosenvelt," and somehow some of the Yiddish editors, then and since, have printed it "Rosenvelt."

How much will it cost to elect the New York city ticket this fall? Not less than a million dollars is the most conservative estimate. This is exclusive of the ballots. the expense of which is now borne by the city. Scores of campaign headquarters are to be opened, expensive headquarters Scores of campaign headquarters in hotels are to be established, droves of speakers are to be sent into every nook and corner of the five boroughs of the city, campaign literature by the cartload is to be printed and in addition there are a 7. The pyramid of thirteen strata. First in taken collectively, warrant those experienced in such matters in assuming that their estimate of a million will not be much

out of the way.
Whence is to come this money? Where are the Democrats to get theirs? From wha source will the Republicans gather theirs? How will the various committees of 100 and a dozen minor committees garner the subscriptions necessary for their existence and efforts? These are a few of the practical inquiries you hear nowadays.

Frederick S. Gibbs, in his day one of the most experienced organization Republican politicians in New York State and Republican national committeeman at the time of his death, not infrequently averred in the closing years of his life: "If I had my career to begin over again I'd join the Citizens Union or the City Club. or the Reform Club or some other similar knocking organization. It is the knockers who ge along in municipal politics, not to speak of State politics." "Tin soldiers," the rapscallions who in

years gone by registered from lodging houses in New York city and cast many fraudulent votes for both the Democratic and Republican tickets, were never heard of in New York until 1888. It was in that year that the late Matthew Stanley Quay was chairman of the Republican national committee, and practical Republican poli ticians from Philadelphia inaugurated the system of "tin soldiering." These lieutenants of Quay were eminently familian with the system in Republican Philadelphia, where the "tin soldiers" were used in fac-

tional disputes.
It was in that campaign that Quay told the writer that if he lived in New York he would surely belong to Tammany, way, it is that B cannot show A such a hand. If

The personal identification registration law for New York has smashed the "tin soldier." business, and most Republicans even those connected with the New York county organization, do not hesitate to say that the elections in New York city are as fair as any in the country, if not fairer. This was illustrated in the Hearst recount of the Mayoralty votes for 1905, before the personal identification statute was passed

at Albany.

Most politicians in all camps speak with enthusiasm of the consistent and sturdy hypocrisy of many Republicans when commenting on the elections in the Empire Commonwealth. For many years, it has been specifically asserted, the cry of "Stop thief!" in New York city was uttered for no other purpose than to cover the rascality of the Republicans in the border counties of the State, those adjacent to Canada and Pennsylvania. There isn't a personal regis-tration law for these counties and no registration law so drastic as the registration statute for New York city.

Speaking of this alleged robust and ve hement hypocrisy of many Republicans, which, by the way, is greatly admired by the practical Democratic politicians, it is recalled that one of the most eminent and high toned Republicans in the present New York county organization was caught several years ago red handed purchasing negro votes on primary day against a factional opponent When taken to task for this business he suavely replied: "I've come to the conviction that you must fight fire with fire."

Senator Bailey, not to his discredit, was once a barkeeper in his father's tavern. It was there he learned fistious. Patrick Henry was once a barkeeper and knew how to handle his dukes right prettily.

Cornelius V. Collins, New York State Superintendent of Prisons, asserts that onequarter of the prison population in this State is made up of aliens. "I cannot see what good these men are to this country," Mr. Collins added. "They

cannot become citizens when liberated, and their record in most cases shows that they are of the hardened criminal class. If possible we would like to have them deported, except in cases where they have

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Bridge. M. F. A. says: A is dummy and holds the following cards: H. A. K. J. 10; C. 6. 3; D. A. K. 5. 2; S. J. 4. The dealer passes it at the score of 24 to 0 against him, rubber game. Dummy's make a criticised. What should it have been and why? His make turned out very badly.

Hearts. The four honors in one hand are worth \$4 alone. If the dealer has enough attention in 64 alone. If the dealer has enough strength fi the black suits to help out a no trumper, it should be a game hand in hearts. If the dealer has no that strength, a no trumper might be disastrous. As dummy's actual make is not stated, it is not possible to judge why it turned out badly.

H. M. T. says: A and B are partners against the dealer; Z. It is the dealer a lead when he has but three cards in his head, but he hesitates for some time, whereupon B says to him: "Come, come. You must make a trick with your trump, but that is all." The dealer objects and insists that this remark tells A that B does not hold the last trump, which is sometiling A could not otherwise know. B bets that there is no penalty for naming a card in his adversary's hand, as law for specifies "cards held by the partner" as the only ones that incur a penalty if named.

This is one of the points that belong more to

This is one of the points that belong more to the etiquette of the bridge table, as it is very hard to fix a penalty that would be commensurate with the offence. There is no law that reaches

G. W. V. says: The dealer leads a card which he trumps in the dummy. B, his right hand adversary, knocks over a glass on the table and in starting backward lays his four unplayed cards on the table face up. One of these is a smaller trump than dummy's, while another is a higher trump. The dealer bets that as B cannot follow suit to the trick the dealer can call the lower trump to be played to it. B bets that all he can do is to forbid him to win the trick or to demand that he do win it.

The dealer is right and B is wrong. B is think ing of the correction for a revoke penalty. All ur of B's cards are exposed and the dealer can four of B's cards are exposed and the dealer car therefore call any one of them to the curren trick.

Five Hundred. M. G. W. Bays: A bets that if the holder of the joker in a no trumper cannot follow suit he must trump with it, as the suit is led to ferce out the joker.

There is no obligation in five hundred to head or win any trick unless the player wishes to do so, and if the holder of the joker does not want to trump with it he need not.

F. K. says: A bets that the reversed schedule is the one in which every extra trick counts a hundred more instead of as much more as the first six tricks count.

The "hundred more" is the Avondale schedule.

The reversed schedule is the one in which the suits are ranked in reverse order, the lowest bid being clubs, then spades, hearts, diamonds and

Hearts. H. J. G. says: When you want to play this game two hand how do you arrange for the distribution of the cards and how do you settle? The whole pack is used, but only thirteen cards are given to each player, one at a time. ner of each trick draws the top card from the stock, which remains face down, and the loser draws the next card. After the stock is exhausted the cards are played out. In settling it is usua to pay for the difference, or to count all above six as so many, like the odd tricks in bridge.

Raffling. B. McC. says: A buggy supposed to be worth \$50 is being raffled for at 50 cents a chance. The third man to throw gets 42. Being in a hurry to go home, he offers to sell out his chance. What is it worth?

Although not stated it is assumed that there were 100 chances, of which 97 remained unthrown. As it is only 66 to 1 that 43 or better will not brown and 39 to 1 that the 42 throw will be equalled or beaten, the chance is a mere spect lation, and \$10 would be a big price for it. As high as 44 or 45 is usually expected in a raffle of 100 chances.

Piquet. L. S. J. wants to know if this game can be played by three persons, or only by two. When three play it is called piquet Normand. The dealer gives ten cards to each, leaving only two for the stock. The dealer may exchange two of his cards for these, but no other player is al lowed to see or touch them, nor to see the dis cards. Elder declares first and makes repic scoring 90, if he can'get to 20 without playing card. He scores pic if he can get to 20 in hand and play. If one player wins ten tricks he scores 4 f two take them all they score 20 each.

Euchre. M. A. O. says: The dealer in a sour hand game gives three cards to each player and two to himself, and then two to each and three to himself. A bets he must give to all alike. The dealer says as long as he gives them by twos and threes it is all right. It is a misdeal if two cards are given to one

player and three to another in the same round no matter which player receives the three or which be printed and in addition there are a monatter which player receives in the three hundred and one other expenses which, the two. Some dealers have an idea that they taken collectively. Warrant those experi- will get a bigger bunch of trumps dealing the cards in the manner described, but it is against H. T. H. says: A bets that a player cannot order up the trump unless he has a trump in his

There is no rule as to what a player shall hold when he orders up. Many players order up when they are four to the dealer's one if they are not lizard. It was big as a whale. The ocean absolutely certain that they can stop a lone hand, fairly seethed as it propelled itself with are to order up.

Betting. A. J. M. says: A pool was made up on a baseball acore, and A drew one ticket calling for a score of 3 to 0, of which there were two duplicates in the box. B did not know there were any duplicates when he bet. A ten to one that he would not win the pool. A divided the pool with D and E. Now B insists that as A won only a third of the pool be can win only a third of the bet with B, while A contends that as he had the winning number he wins all his bet with B.

the right combination to hit the winning score and that B must therefore pay and his bet to A.

If you bet a man that his ticket in a lottery will not win a prize, and his number comes out, you lose your bet, even if he holds only an eighth of

Cribbbage. R. L. says: Please count this hand for us, and show us how it should be done. Two sevens, two aces and a seven for the starter. Lay the sevens in a triangle, and each side wi make a pair, 6 holes. Each of these pairs will combine with one of the aces to make a fifteen, 6 more holes. They will combine again with the other ace to make 6 jmore holes, and the pair of aces will make 2 more, or 20 in all.

J. W. E. says: A bets E that unless there is at least one fifteen-two in the count, the total of a hand cannot be seventeen. Is this correct? This is an old catch, its success depending on the inability of the taker of the bet to think of such a hand; but that does not prove that there A bets that there is no such hand he loses, as H can pick out the club jack, two kings and a qu and turn the club queen for a starter, which is

Poker. G. G. R. says: Several men have stayed in a jackpot, but the opener pulls out after the first bet. A makes a raise and B drops. C. who is the man A is afraid of, studies over his cards a moment and D puts the enough to call without waiting for C, whereupon C knocks his hand on the table and asks A what he has. As C afterward explained, he had a right to see A's cards as D had called, but A thought it was C that called and he threw up his hand and said: "You win." When D went to reach for the pot A protested and said he could beat D. as he had two pairs. D bets that A cannot pick up his hand again. A bets he can, as he did not say: "You win" to D but to O.

If A thought C had him beaten and C had already surrendered to D it is logical to assume that D could beat A, but in any case when A says "You win" it clearly means that he does not care to show his hand in a call and that his cards must be accepted as abandoned so far as winning the pot is concerned. Had C insisted on
the hands in the call being shown and had it turned out that A's hand beat D's A would have won the pot, but it is not stated that A's hand angle. It is a borax quarry whose limitswas still separate from the discards and recov-

F. W. G. says: A opens a jackpot on a pair of queens to four hearts. On the draw he splits his pair, putting one queen under his own chips but saying nothing. He does not fill, but a limit bet scarce out two players with big pairs. One of these bets the splitting must be announced, as the mere preservation of the discard is not Unless the modern rule is adopted such cases

the spirit of the game of poker to make any man tell what he is drawing to until his hand is called, and therefore bad poker to make him thrown off by repeated skimmings. When prounce that he has split his openers and has nothing left but a bobtail. The modern rule is to cool. When cooled it is in granulated that every opener of a jack pot, no matter what form, and will keep for years without be he has or what he intends to draw to, shall place his discard under the chips in the pool, whether it is one card or two or three. As his discard is always preserved there is no difference in his play when he splits and when he does not, but his discard is always there to show what he had ed and he need never say what he is doing. This is the fairest rule for all parties.

Solitaire poker. C. C. W. says: In your answer to A. W. S. last week you give straight flushes as worth 30, but say nothing about royal flushes. Are they not worth more! Not in the English schedule, which is now the more common. In the American schedule, given in TEE SUN on Sunday, December 20, 1908. ported, except in cases where they have large families in this country. The labor of kind, 10; stratghts, 15; flushes, 20; full hands, unions are in favor of the plan, as the alien cannot become a member of a union. The flushes, 100. In this the rank of the flush stays foreign born criminals constituted 41 per as in straight poker, which is too high for the cent. of the prison increase last year."

THE TANK SCRAP AT PURDUE. Wholesale Wrestling Match That Some

Times Lasts All Night. Of all the rushes and fights with which freshmen and sophomores the country over battle for supremacy perhaps the most original is the tank scrap at Purdue University. It takes place at the opening of the college year and is the only event of its kind indulged in by the two

classes. The one scrap is decisive. It always takes place at night, says The Wide World Magazine, and instead of the usual flag or color rush of other colleges, this one takes the form of a tying contest or mimic war, in which each army tries to make a prisoner of the other.

A better comparison would be a great combined wrestling match, where each contestant tries to throw and bind his opponent, thus putting him out of the contest. It is conducted in much the same manner as the athletic games, there being rules to govern every point of the

The scrap is for the honor of painting the class numeral on the city water tank, the winning class being allowed to paint its sign manual on the tank, where it remains until the next year.

The tank is situated on a hill a mile from the university. It is a very prominent feature of the landscape and is visible for several miles, so that when a class places its numeral on the side facing the campus and city it can be seen by

ing the campus and city it can be seen by thousands of people.

The sorap always takes place in a small field surrounding the tank; and although the ground is on a hillside and very rough and broken it seems to serve very admirably for the purpose. The tank site is private property, but the company owning it has turned it over to the students. Even when the tank is repainted the numeral is left undisturbed.

In the autumn of 1901 the struggle lasted

In the autumn of 1901 the struggle lasted the entire night and both classes withthe entire night and both classes withdrew just before sunrise because many of
the men were so completely worn out
that they were unable to stand. The
sophomores, however, already had their
numerals on the tank.
This alone would have given them vie

This alone would have given them victory, for according to the rules the class having its numeral on the tank at sunrise is declared the winner. The freshmen, knowing this, sent two of their number to change the figures, realizing that the sophomores were too nearly worn out to offer any resistance.

The two freshmen soon scaled the side of the graet tank and prepared to obliterate the sophomores' numeral and so bring lasting disgrace upon the class. The second year men, enraged by this insult, bitterly cursed their fate and tried to think of some means whereby the two

to think of some means whereby the two freshmen might be dislodged and the honor of their class saved.

At last the leader of the sophomores conceived a great scheme. He rushed wildly to the pumping station and by bribes and threats induced the engineer bribes and threats induced the engineer in charge to overflow the tank. The idea

was a great success; the luckless fresh-men were soon enveloped in a small Niagara and compelled to make a hasty SEA SERPENT RACED SHIP. The Monster Gave Sailors the Greatest

Scare of Their Lives. From the Boston Herald. Entered in the permanent log of the British steamship Mereddio, Capt. Clark, is a record of a sea monster sighted while the ship was on a passage between Penarth and Santos. Chief Officer Neil S. Murray was in charge of the bridge at the time and a Greek quartermaster was at the wheel. The quartermaster, who first sighted the monster, was almost petrified with fear and was at the point of permitting the big

freighter to take her own course.
"It was like this," explained the chief officer when the Mereddio docked at East Boston yesterday. "The ship was 500 miles from Santos. I saw the Greek acting strangely and followed the direction he

was looking.
"My hair nearly stood on end at the sight, enormous dragon's claws. as a pilot house and one coil of the beast's

neck were above water. "For a distance of nearly 300 feet the sea heaved and was lashed into foam. I think the lizard was fully the Mereddio's length, and I feared for the safety of the steamship as the creature, mailed in huge, bony scales of a dark green color, swerved as if to come alongside. It had a sawlike ridge on its It must be taken that B did not think A had back and its girth was! fully as great as

> "After the serpent had raced the ship several minutes it humped its back and sounded. The swash from its commetion shook the ship and sent spray over the starboard rail. "I have followed the sea many years and.

mind you, I am not given to fancies. That creature so impressed me that I entered the incident in the scrap log, and later made a permanent record of it. The Mereddio's crew substantiates Officer Murray, while the Greek quartermaster admits he did not recover from the shock

MOUNTAIN OF BORAX.

A Deposit of Great Value in Heart of Death Valley. From the Detroit News. With the exception of the Grand Caffon there is probably no more famous locality in the West then Death Valley, known as the "vale below the sea," and although there are a number of Mount Blancos in the Great American Desert, the Mount

It rises like an enormous white breast against the terra cotta ridge of Funeral Range, close to Furnace Creek Canon, a great rent that cleaves the east rampart of Death Valley. Around it is a rolling waste of bald yellow hills, none of which is a mere knoll, and it towers a good 1,000 feet above hem. The lowland of Death Valley, sinking for several miles westward, is probably

Blanco of Death Valley is the greatest of

500 feet lower. No one ledge or series of ledges anywhere n the world contains the immense amount of borate quartz shown in the surface of e mountain range at a thirty-three degree tions cannot be even roughly conjectured, but it must exceed by thousands of tons any known borate deposit.

200 Year Old Butter.

From Popular Mechanics. Ghee is used in India as is butter in America and European countries, and in fact is butter, so prepared that it never grows as this must be decided by the custom of the bouse in which the game is played. It is against vation for as long as 200 years.

In preparing ghee, butter is boiled until all the liquor is clear oil it is poured into a vesse to cool. When cooled it is in granulated coming rancid or of bad odor. Ghee has been found in deserted castles, where it must have been left more than two cen-

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